

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 20, 1890.

ANY person who * * * shall, with the intent to influence or intimidate such elector to give his vote for any particular candidate or candidates at such election, give, offer or promise to give such elector any office, place, appointment or employment, or threaten such elector with dismissal or discharge from any office, place, appointment or employment, public or private, then held by him, in case of his refusal to vote for any particular candidate or candidates at such election, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years.—THE LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.

City Newspapers' Silly Talk.

The metropolitan papers are pleased to disapprove the latest letter of General Hancock about the tariff question, and in various methods of witless expression they ventilate their opinion that he had better quit writing letters. A great many people are similarly tempted often to wish that the metropolitan editors would quit writing editorials; for it is safe to say that it is the general opinion that they often do not write wisely; and yet they express themselves with so much self-confidence and so great an air of settling the matter in hand at once and for all with their judgment of it, that it is impossible to resist the conviction that we are fools for venturing to disagree with them if they are not fools themselves. The New York Herald, whose weakness it is to delight to foresee the drift of public sentiment and to put itself at the head of it, to get the reputation of leading it, just now is berating the city Democracy for nominating for mayor one to whom the only exception which it takes is that he is a Catholic; and in a city which never had a Catholic mayor before; which is simply silly. But the Herald is out of sorts over the Indiana election, and is hardly accountable. It scolds the national Democracy like an old woman for the sins of omission and commission which lost it Indiana; and so does the usually level-headed New York Sun. The latter has a special idiosyncrasy which troubles it mightily. It is a bee which it cannot shake out of its bonnet. And that is the conviction that Mr. Tilden was the man to be the Democratic candidate. Not a corporal's guard of people think with the Sun; which only intensifies the Sun's opinions that the people are idiots. Indiana has greatly upset it, too; so much so, indeed, that some irresponsible person has been permitted to say editorially in its columns that "General Hancock is a good man—he weighs two hundred and fifty pounds." Certainly a journal which speaks thus of a candidate whom it earnestly asks the people to elect needs to be put in a straight waist-coat. The opinion thus expressed of General Hancock is too much at variance with the universal estimate of his character and abilities, and too much opposed to that which the Sun itself has warmly and often expressed to make it possible that it is its real opinion. It has simply been upset by Indiana or some other cause that ought to have been as insufficient to overthrow the equipoise of a great journal whose duty it is to keep a keen and sober eye on public events and judge them in good temper and with sagacity.

It is these city journals and others that condemn Gen. Hancock's expression on the tariff. They do not, probably, like his declaration that talk about free-trade in this country is "all folly"; and yet it emphatically is so, as every one knows. No party asks that the public revenue shall be raised by direct taxation, or proposes to abolish the customs. Both party platforms favor a "tariff for revenue," and so do all people except the free-traders of whom there are a number in the country who hold to their idea in theory but never attempt to put it into practice. Of these are the editors of the journals and the merchants in the great seaboard cities whose commerce would, of course, be benefited by free trade. These people know that it is "all folly" to talk about free trade when no political party is willing to shoulder the burden of advocating it, but nevertheless they do not like to hear their favorite dogma thus despectfully spoken of; and it is such precious good doctrine. And so it is, under certain circumstances. It is excellent for commercial cities; and no doubt the direct collection of tax is the cheapest. But there are countervailing reasons which make the people of this country unwilling to sanction free trade. They are not ready to admit the manufacturers of other countries into competition with our own on equal terms, knowing that the result would be the nipping in the bud of our own industries.

The day will come in this country when we will, all of us, want free trade, and the manufacturers more than anybody else. That day will be when our industries are strengthened and developed, our ores and fibres superabundant for our own use, and the market of the world rendered necessary to us as an outlet for our goods; just as it is to free trade England to-day.

So that our free trade metropolitan newspapers, which support the candidates of parties that both oppose free trade, need not be supersensitive when General Hancock intimates that they are foolish, and declares the tariff question one of local interest which can best be satisfactorily disposed by a commission which considers those interests. That is good sense. The tariff question is a question that is looked at differently just as commerce, agriculture or manufacture, happens to be a controlling interest where it is discussed.

But everybody wants stability in the tariff. The iron manufacturer would rather have a small duty imposed on foreign iron with a guarantee that it would not be changed for ten or twenty years, than a high duty liable to be al-

tered with every session of Congress. The Eaton bill is an effort to secure permanent settlement of the question and to take it out of politics, and so the iron men of Pennsylvania have petitioned for the passage of the bill and they ought not to be greatly disposed to vote for Garfield for president, knowing that he defeated its passage at the last session.

Then and Now.

When John Sherman was a candidate for president, his pastor, Rev. S. A. Bronson, D. D., wrote a life of him, intended to further the interests of his nomination. It was published in Columbus, O., by H. W. Derby & Co., and bears the stamp of Sherman's own approval, by the declaration in its preface that it "was his evident wish, to be presented to those who knew him not just as he appears to those who do know him; and this life, by his spiritual adviser, was 'corrected by himself.'"

Since Sherman's failure of nomination and since Garfield and Arthur were nominated, that book has been withdrawn from circulation and its publication has been suppressed.

Why? It is given out by Garfield's home organ that if he should be elected Sherman will be continued as his secretary of the treasury. The Republicans claim that such an administration would be a protective tariff administration.

Let us see what John Sherman and his authorized biographer say about a protective tariff!

His biography quotes from his speech in the Senate, January 23, 1867, when he said: "Every law proposing a duty on imported goods is necessarily a restraint on trade." It praises as "a common sense view of the tariff" Mr. Sherman's declaration that "now American manufactures and productions can compete with all for the best markets in the world," having been protected sufficiently up to that point. "Every tariff bill is a revenue tariff. The word 'tariff' implies revenue; if for revenue, it must incidentally protect."

We are told now that it was Conkling's great efforts that carried Ohio; that it was the bargain at Mentor which gave the Republicans success in the West, and that in accordance with that bargain Conkling and Arthur are to control the New York civil patronage under the possibility of a Garfield administration.

Let us see what John Sherman and his biographer had to say about the Conkling-Cornell-Arthur crowd in the book which has since been suppressed.

A whole chapter of the book is devoted to the New York custom house and to Sherman's fight against "the corrupt use of it." This biography says that under Arthur "the festering sore in the custom house of New York was setting an example and stimulating deeds of corruption;" and that "the present administration in assailing that festering sore required more moral courage and of a higher order than it did to put down the rebellion." After a vivid description of the evils which reigned there, this Sherman biography declares that the administration made every effort to secure Arthur's "co-operation in needed reforms, but without success."

Arthur is running for vice president in Ohio as well as New York.

So if Sherman expects to be continued secretary of the treasury what more natural than that this biography be suppressed?

We do not know when we have witnessed a more complete upsetting than the Republican manufacturers who signed the petition for the Eaton bill have had in the publication of that document. It completely takes the wind out of their declaration against the Democrats as free traders. They cannot deny that the Eaton bill was a Democratic measure and as such was passed by a Democratic Senate, to be laid on the shelf in the lower house through the efforts of Garfield among the Republicans aided by certain free-trade Democrats from the commercial cities. Certainly it seems clear that if the Republican manufacturers favor the Eaton bill they cannot support Garfield for president because of his tariff views; and, above all, cannot reject Hancock because of the unsoundness of the Democratic party on the tariff question. And yet many of these manufacturers have loved to talk of the tariff all through this campaign as the one issue upon which their Republicanism is founded. They are sadly embarrassed at the situation; and can only continue to act with the Republican party by admitting that they do it from force of prejudice and habit, and not because of its greater faithfulness to their ideas on the tariff.

It should be well understood that in Ohio the loss of Democratic congressmen at the late elections was more largely due to the Republican gerrymander and redistricting of the state than to any other influence. The butchery of decent proportions in forming the new districts is said to have been something awful to contemplate, and the Republican gerrymanders did not stop to make districts the shape of a shoe-string if they could throw enough Republican counties into a Democratic district to overbalance it. This gerrymander will easily explain their gains while the fact that in many cities more votes were polled than the census shows male adults explains the majority on the state ticket.

PERSONAL.

United States Senator EDWARDS was re-elected by both branches of the Legislature of Vermont.

The letter of Prince JEROME NAPOLEON confirms the belief that he intends to come forward more prominently, even at the risk of molestation from the government.

Rev. DR. SAMUEL ADLAM, for many years pastor of the First Baptist church of Newport, R. I., died in Providence on Monday evening, aged 82 years.

Mrs. IMogene WOODWARD, wife of John Woodward, embezzling cashier of the Boston city treasury, was arrested yesterday on the charge of complicity in her husband's crime.

War Correspondent FORBES says the only service he ever saw in the British army, was in Ireland, "where I was knocked off my horse with a brick." That wasn't much of a way to learn the glorious trade.

Hon. EDWARD J. RYAN, chief justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin, died yesterday at his home in Madison, aged 70 years. He was born in Ireland, but came to this country in early life. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1836, and immediately thereafter emigrated to the West, settling first in Illinois and then in Wisconsin.

A. WILHELM, esq., general manager of the Cornwall Coleman estate, Lebanon county, the seat of the celebrated Cornwall iron ore hills, and who conducts the operations of six furnaces, is of the opinion that General Hancock is a better tariff man than General Garfield, and he has decided to support Hancock. He does not fear any disturbance of business relations between the North and South. Mr. Wilhelm employs Republicans and Democrats, and every voter in the Cornwall Coleman employ can do as he pleases.

Hon. W. D. HILL, congressman from Ohio, who will speak in this city for the Democracy on Wednesday next week, at Christians on Thursday evening, and at Oak Hill on Friday evening, was born in Nelson county, Virginia, October 1, 1833; was educated in country schools, and was a student at Antioch college two years; studied law at Springfield, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1860, and has practised law since; was mayor of Springfield, Ohio; was a member of the state House of Representatives of Ohio in 1866, '67, '68, and '69; was a candidate for Congress in the Toledo district in 1870, and was defeated; was appointed superintendent of insurance by Governor Allen in 1875, and served three years; and was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,110 votes against 12,072 votes for J. L. Price, Republican, and 2,544 votes for W. C. Holgate, national.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, first comptroller of the treasury, has decided that when a claim originates in favor of a partnership firm, and before a draft issues for its payment some of the members die, it should issue to the survivors described as such.

EVERY day it becomes plainer that this is not a Garfield but a Grant campaign. Even the torchlight processions have transparencies with laudatory mottoes about the noble 306 who stood by Grant at Chicago, while not a single lantern glows in honor of Garfield's 329.

An ingenious Republican figures it out somehow that, if the worst comes to the worst, Garfield still will have two majorities in the electoral college. As the number of the members of the college is an odd one it does not seem very clear how a majority of two can be figured out, unless they halve one of the electors. For instance, it would be difficult to figure out a majority of two in the number 329.

EX-SENATOR SIMON CAMERON in the next paper reports that Grant will yet be president. Fresh from the Indiana and Ohio battle-fields and exuberant over Republican success there, he lets the cat out of the bag on the Mentor conference and reveals its significance. Conkling, Cameron and Logan were bargained with Garfield that his election was to make way for the Grant succession. That is the programme. The 306 who went down at Chicago came up at Mentor.

IMMEDIATELY after the Ohio election the betting in New York, which had been at odds in favor of Hancock, changed, and Garfield was the favorite by three to one. Gradually, however, the odds were given at less figures, and yesterday, in the pool rooms the figures were: Garfield, \$1,000; Hancock, \$750. Many thousand dollars were wagered at these rates. On New York state the betting is \$1,000 to \$700 that Hancock will carry it and even betting that Hancock will have 10,000 majority. Two to one on Garfield carrying Connecticut was bet several times, and even money was bet to the extent of ten thousand dollars, in small lots, on New Jersey.

THAT able newspaper, the Boston Pilot, whose editor, Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, is admittedly one of the most brilliant of our Irish poets, orators and scholars, takes the Grant-Fowler interview in hand and gives it a most scathing review. All that the ex-president said about Hancock, the Pilot avers, shows that he has a grudge against Hancock, probably for resenting his interference when the latter was going to New Orleans, and like a mere political mud-slinger he takes this way of letting it out. His attack on Hancock is just such as might be made by an office-hunting partisan. It lacks both dignity and decency, and it shows that Grant did not improve his character much by his opportunities in the presidential office. If his nature were not notoriously a coarse one, it would be surprising that an ex-president and ex-general of the army could descend so low as Grant has done in this attack. The Pilot coincides with Mr. Blaine's expressed opinion of Grant's diatribe when the senator said "Grant has made a mistake. Gen. Hancock's record as soldier is beyond criticism." The Boston newspaper is not surprised, however, at the self-exposure Grant has made in this recent utterance. Grant, like other commonplace and inferior people, has cultivated silence in order to appear wise. But it is only an outside show. Take the halter off these dumb wisacres, and at once they will make it plain that the animal everyone calls a mule is in truth a mule's father.

John Toole, nineteen years old, of Pitts- town Junction, was run over and terribly mutilated while attempting to board a moving local train on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, at Kingston, yesterday. Both legs were severed from the body.

TARIFF REVISION.

MANUFACTURERS FOR THE EATON BILL.

The Petition to Congress in Favor of the Commission to Review the Tariff Signed by Manufacturers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The following are copies of petitions from manufacturers of Pennsylvania in favor of the passage of the Eaton tariff bill, presented in the Senate of the United States by Senator Wallace and Cameron during the last session:

The undersigned manufacturers of iron in the state of Pennsylvania and employing—hands, respectfully represent that they favor the speedy passage by Congress of the bill introduced by Senator Wallace and Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, and recently reported back to the Senate by Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and which is generally known as the "Eaton bill," which provides for the appointment of a tariff commission to investigate and report on the duties on imports and foreign products. We favor the passage of the "Eaton bill" for the reasons set forth in a letter from the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, president of the American Iron and Steel Association, to the Hon. James A. Garfield, of the House of Representatives, which letter is as follows: [Here follows Mr. Morrell's letter, the essential paragraph of which is this: "The industry which I represent and the other organized industries of the country generally believe that the tariff question should be taken out of politics as much as possible and treated upon purely business principles, and they are generally disposed to favor Senator Eaton's bill for the appointment of a civilian commission to investigate the expediency of the duties on imports and foreign products. They do not fear but desire investigation and are sure that they will be safe from injury when the subject is brought down out of the clouds of dogmas and political considerations to the consideration of common sense and the intelligent patriotic and have a real interest in the prosperity of the country."]

This memorial is signed:

No.	Name	No.	Name
1	Nellis, Shriver & Co., Pittsburgh	100	Pittsburgh Steel Castings Company, Pittsburg
2	Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel Company, Pittsburgh	101	W. H. Brown & Co., Reading
3	W. H. Brown & Co., Reading	102	W. H. Brown & Co., Reading
4	W. H. Brown & Co., Reading	103	W. H. Brown & Co., Reading
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